

KERKENIAKOV, N., arkh.

From the experiences of the rationalizers in the Kolarov building area of the Sofstroi Trade Union. Ratsionalizatsiia no.12:9-11 '62.

KERKENIAKOV, N., arkh.

Rationalization proposals which economize the wood material in building. Ratsionalizatsiia 3 no.3:11-13 '63.

KERKENIAKOV, N., arkh.

A new method of finishing anchor bolt holes. Ratsionalizatsiia 13 no.4820 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

STOIANOV, Al.; KERKENIAKOV, N., arkh.

Device for gravimetric determination of cement in bulk. Ratsionalizatsiia 13 no.5:20 '63.

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CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

KERKENIAKOV, Nikola, arkh.

Rationalization proposals for the aconomy of wooden material in shuttering. Ratsionalizatsiia 14 no. 1: 4-8 164.

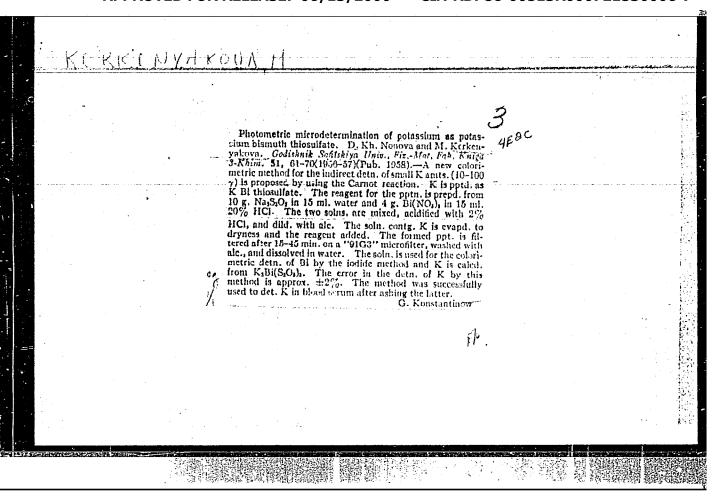
1. SMO "Sofatroi".

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KERKENIAKOV, N., arkh.

Where shall we direct the rationalization activity in building in 1964? Ratsionalizatsiia 14 no.423-6 '64.

1. SMO "Sofstroi".



KERKES, I.

Technical X-ray investigations in the rubber industry.

p. 212 (Magyar Kamikusok Lapja. Vol. 12, no. 7/8 July/Aug. 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

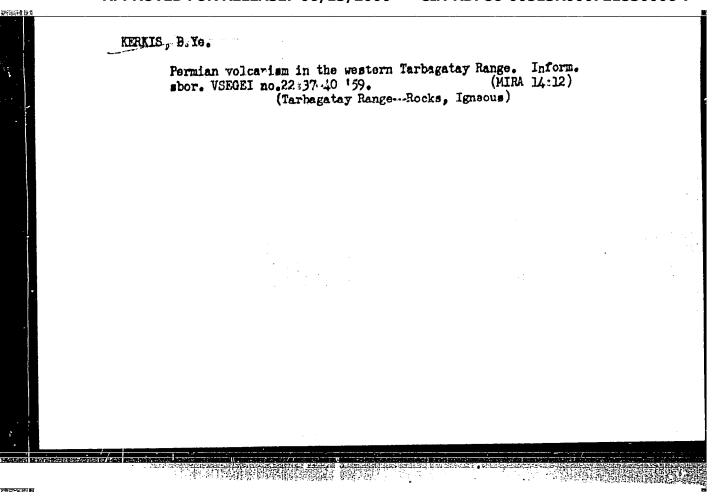
SVINOSTRYGIN, A., KERKIN, M., ekonomist

Removal of lumber in tree lengths without the use of trailers. Sel'. stroi. no.12:15 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Sekretar' partiynoy organizatsii Rostovskogo lesopromyshlennogo khozyaystva (for Svinostrygin).

(Lumber-Transportation)

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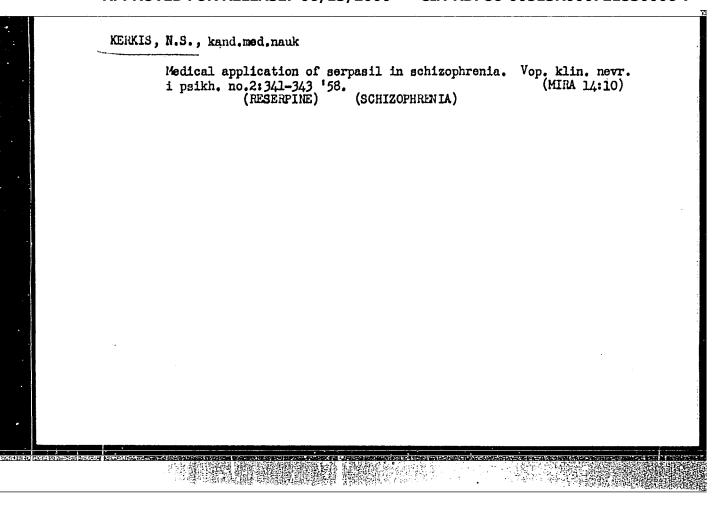


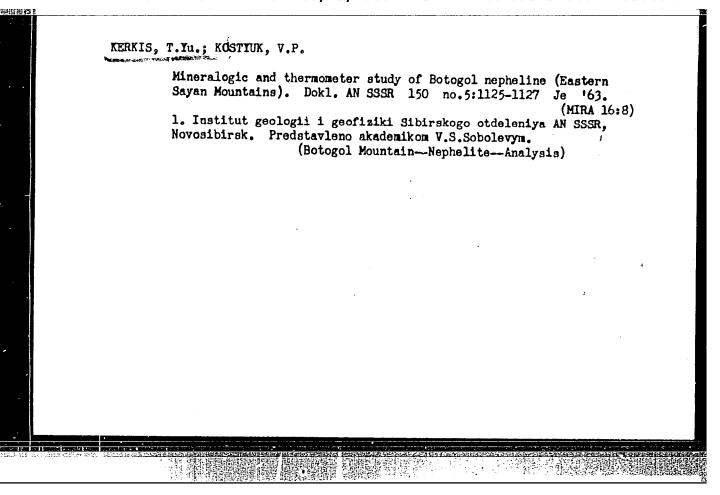
KERKIS, B.Ye.; NEKHOROSHEV, G.V.

Uranium and thorium in igneous rocks in some regions of eastern Kazakhstan. Trudy VSEGEI 95:83-91 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

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Twaluation of the water's pply of aquiferous horizons. p. 201.

A paper found in the symmetric models of the Laboratory of Hydrogeological Problems inemi F. P. Savarenskiy", Fol. III (1918), Lossow-Levin rad.

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF

KERKIS, Ye. Ye.

Kerkis, Ye. Ye. "On evaluating the water content of water-bearing soil strata", Trudy Inboratorii gidrogeol. problem im. akad. Savarenskogo (Akad. nauk SSSR, Otd-niye geol.-geogr. nauk), Vol. III, 1945, p. 201-0).

SO: U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal inykh Statey, No. 2, 1949).

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KERKIS, Yevgeniy Yefimovich; ABRAHOV, S.K., redaktor; VOROB'YEV, A.A., Fedaktor; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Determining the effective radius in calculating water inflow]
Opredelenie radiusa vliianiia pri raschete vodopritokov, Moskva,
Ugletekhizdat, 1955. 99 p.
(Water, Underground) (Mine water)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

A STANDARD TO THE STANDARD AND THE STANDARD TO THE STANDARD THE STANDA

KERKIS, Ye.Ye.

Method for determining static and dynamic water levels in deep boreholes in the presence of gases. Mat. VSEGEI no.18:169-183

*56. (MLRA 10:4)

(Water, Underground) (Gas, Matural)

KERKIS, Ye Ye dotsent.

Determining the permeability of rocks and the water influx towards reservoirs in connection with the development of turbulent movement of underground waters. Zap.Len.gor.inst.32 no.2:10-40 *56.

(Water, Underground) (Rocks--Permeability) (MLRA 10:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

KERKIS VA YO

Using the combined method of pumping and injecting for determining the water permeability coefficient of rocks. Sov.geol.no.56:83-95
156.

(Rocks--Permeability)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

KERKIS, Ye.Ye.

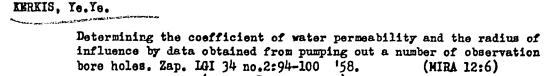
Refrect of the specific weight of underground waters on he conditions of water exchange and the formation of their chemical composition.

Trudy Lab.gidrogeol.probl. 16:147-150 158. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Water, Underground-Density)

KERKIS, Ye.Ye.

Orientative determination of the coefficient of water permeability of fissury rocks by the absorption of drilling fluids. Zap. IGI 34 no.2:80-93 '58. (MIRA 12:6) (Rocks--Permeability) (Oil well drilling fluids)



(Rocks--Permeability)

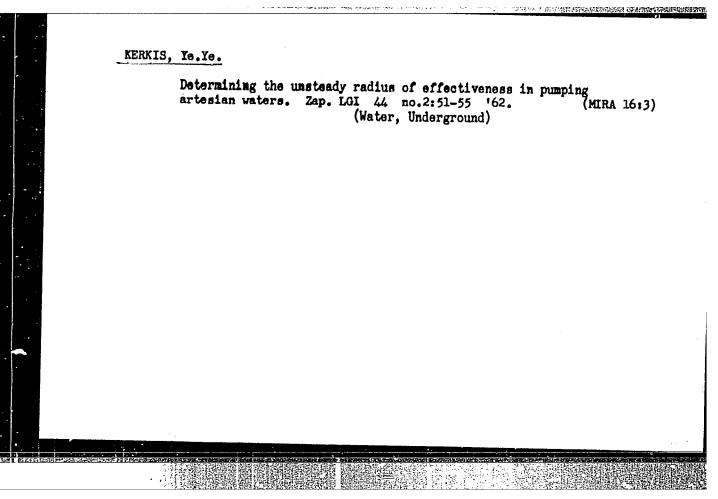
KERKIS, Ye. Ye.

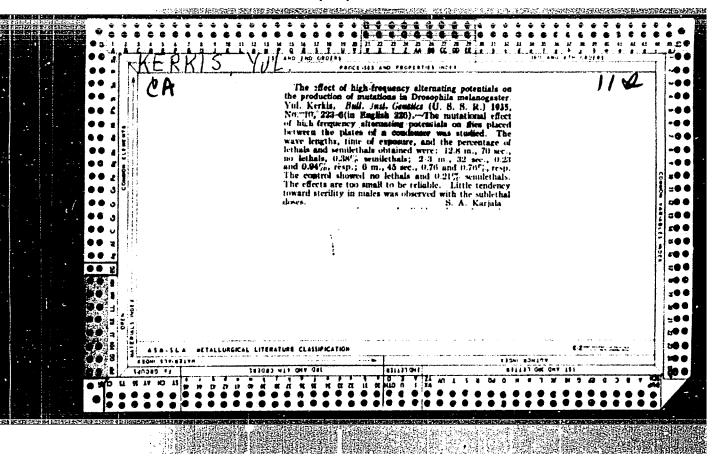
MAKSIMOV, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich, dotsent, kand.geologo-miner.nauk; ASATUR, K.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; DAVIDOVICH, V.I., dotsent, kand. tekhn.nauk; ALBUL, S.P., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; PAUKER, N.G., inzh.-gidrogeolog; OSTROUMOV, B.P., gidrotekhnik; ZAYTSEV, I.K., doktor geologo-miner.nauk; TOLSTIKHIN, N.I., prof., doktor geologomineral.nauk; REZNIKOV, A.A., kand.khim.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MERSHALOV, A.F., assistent; VOROTYNTSEV, V.T., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MARKOV, I.A., dotsent, kand.geologo-miner.nauk; KERKIS, Ye. We and dotsent, kend.geologo-miner.nauk; KHITROV, I.N., insh.-geolog: BOROVITSKIY, V.P., kend.geologo-miner.neuk; RAVDOWIKAS. C.V., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; ONIN, N.M., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; BASKOV, Ye.A., insh.-gidrogeolog: NOVOZHILOV, V.N., dotsent, kand. geologo-miner.nauk; PEKEL'NYY, I.S., inzh.-gidrogeolog; NEVEL'SHTEYN, Yu.G., inzh.-gidrogeolog; BOSKIS, S.G., inzh.-gidrotekhnik; NIKIFOROV, Ye.M., inzh.-gidrogeolog; GATAL'SKIY, M.A., prof., doktor geologominer.nauk, nauchnyy red.; DOLMATOV, P.S., vedushchiy red.; GEN-NAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Hydrologist's handbook] Spravochnoe rukovodstvo gidrogeologa.
Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
Leningr.otd-nie, 1959. 836 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Reznikov).

(Hydrology)





"The conference on interspecific hydridisation (Moscow, February, 1938)." (p. 515) by J. Kerkis

SO: Advances in Contemporary Biology (Uspekki Sovremennoi Tiologii) Vol. VIII, No. 3, 1938

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KITKIS, J. J.

"A New Attempt to Oppose Genetics Against Derwinism (Heribert Nilsson) (p.137) by Kerkie, J. J.

SC: Advances in Contemporary Biology (Uspekki Sovremennci Biologii) Vol. IX, No. 1

KERKIS, Yul.

"On the Nature of the So-called Inert Regions of the Chromosomes in Relation to the "roblem of the Chromosome Structure," <u>Dokl. Ak. Hauk SSSR</u>, 22, No. 9, 1939.

Inst. of Genetics, Acad. Sci. USSR

KERKIS, Yul.

"Effect of Temperature Below 0° Upon the Process of Mutation and Some Considerations on the Causes of Spontaneous Mutation," Dokl. Ak. Mauk SSSR, 24, No. 4, 1939,

Inst. of Genetics, Acad. Sci. USSR

KERKIS, J. J.

"Physiological changes in the cell as the cause of the process of mutations" (p. 143) by Kerkis, J. J.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovreminnoi Biologie) Vol. XII, No. 1, 1940

"Interaction between Lycopersicum Esculentum and Datura Stramonium in the Case of Grafting,"

Dold. Ak. Nauk SSSR, 32, No. 7, 1941.

- 1. KERKIS YU.YA.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Sheep Breeding
- 7. Significance of early lambing in raising Gissar Sheep, Soob. TFAN SSSR, no. 23, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, unclass.

- 1. KERKIS YU.YA.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Sheep Breeding
- 7. Autumn lambings in Gissar Sheep-raising, Soob. TFAN SSSR no.26, 1950

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, unclass.

SOV/20-128-2-49/59 17(4) Kerkis, Yu. Ya., Ronichevskaya, G. M., Rukavishnikov, Yu. M.

AUTHORS:

On the Cytogenetic Effect of Small Doses of Ionizing Radia-TITLE: tion in Mammals

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 2,

pp 397 - 399 (USSR)

The purpose of the present investigation is to determine the ABSTRACT:

degree of the change of the chromosome apparatus caused by the effect of X-rays mentioned in the title. The frequency of the chromosome changes in the spermatogonia was chosen as a criterion. This change is expressed by chromosome bridges and -fragments which were counted in the anaphases of the mitoses. Here the cytologic effect of the dose of 4 r (for 60 sec) was investigated. Young grown-up guinea pigs were used for this purpose. Their testicles were fixed 1, 3, 6, 30 and 60 days after the irradiation. As may be seen from table 1 the frequency of the changed anaphases is on the average 0.88% in not irradiated animals (controls). Anaphases with single chromosome bridges (Fig 1 a,b) are found most frequently. Table 1

shows that during the first 72 hours more than 11% of chromo-

Card 1/3

On the Cytogenetic Effect of Small Doses of Ionizing SOV/20-128-2-49/59 Radiation in Mammals

some changes were observed in the spermatogonia of the guinea pig. These disturbances may be observed for a long time (still 5% after 60 days). The most frequent type of disturbance is the rupture of the chromosomes which leads to the formation of chromosomes and chromatid bridges (Figs 1a,b,g). Sometimes acentric chromosome fragments are simultaneously formed (Fig 1v). Chromatid bridges are found more rarely. There are also multiple bridges -up to the 4-fold - in a single anaphase (Fig 1d). This indicates a deep apparently lethal disturbance of the nuclear apparatus of the cell. These data indicate a high sensitivity of the chromosome apparatus of guinea pigs to X-ray irradiation. According to reference 1 the guinea pig is most sensitive to strong doses among all rodents. From the table it may be seen that also 2 months after the irradiation a large part of the changes can still be observed. G. G. Tinyakov and M. A. Arsen'yeva (Ref 2) found them in the sexual cells of aper even after 2 years. The cytogenetic sensitivity of guinea pigs exceeds that of the ape several times (Lucaca nucleata). The cytogenetic effect or radiation thus depends not only on the dose but also on the physiological characteristics of the organism

Card 2/3

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On the Cytogenetic Effect of Small Doses of Ionizing 507/20-128-2-49/59 Radiation in Mammals

> irradiated (Refs 3,4). On the basis of reference 2 N. P. Dubinin (Ref 5) changed the data on the dose of the ionizing energy which doubles the mutation frequency in man. He defined the genetic effect of the increase of the radiation background on the earth which is primarily due to weapon tests. The obtained data require a detailed investigation of the radiosensitivity of the hereditary structure of man. For this purpose tissue cultures will be used among others. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii' nauk SSSR (Institute of Cytology and Genetics of the Sibirian

Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: May 28, 1959, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1959 Card 3/3

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30353 S/205/61/001/004/012/032 D298/D303

AUTHOR:

Kerkis, Yu. Ya., and Ronichevskaya, G. M.

TITLE:

The connection between the sensitivity of mammals' nuclear apparatus to small doses of ionizing radiation and the animals' genetic type

PERIODICAL:

Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 4, 1961, 527-534

TEXT: In previous research, the author noted that the sensitivity to radiation of the chromosome apparatus in the bone marrow cells of albino guinea pigs was higher than that of colored animals. It was also found that the number of mitotic cells in the bone marrow of irradiated albinos was much higher than in colored animals. This stimulated the authors to make a comparative study of the sensitivity to small doses of ionizing radiation of the chromosome apparatus in the hemopoietic cells of the bone marrow in guinea pigs of various genetic types. Albino and colored guinea pigs were irradiated in doses of 0.5 and 4 r with an

Card 1/3

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The connection between...

(NUM-5) diagnostic apparatus. The rate of the appearance of chromosome fractures, judged from the formation of bridges and fragments in the anaphases and telophases of mitoses, was taken as the criterion of the chromosome apparatus' sensitivity. Irradiation at 0.5 r increased the frequency of chromosome reorganizations by 2.7 times in the albinos, while the colored guinea pigs showed no practical change. Similarly, the albinos were much more sensitive to the stimulating action of radiation on mitotic activity: irradiation at 0.5 r increased mitotic activity in the albinos by 2.9 times, while this dose had no effect on the colored animals. Irradiation at 4 r gave a statistically reliable increase in the frequency of mitoses with bridges and fragments of 2.9 times in the albinos and increased their mitotic activity by 2 times. If the cytogenetic effect were directly proportional to the dose of radiation, one would expect that the effect from a dose of 4 r should be approximately 8 times that observed from a dose of 0.5 r. However, this was not the case. This led the authors to believe that a dose of 4 r had an inhibiting effect on the .1binos' mitotic activity which, in turn, reduces the rate of chromosome fractures. In the colored

Card 2/3

30353 S/205/61/001/004/012/032 D298/D303

The connection between...

guinea pigs, irradiation at 4 r increased the frequency of chromosome fractures by 1.5 times and the mitotic activity by 1.4 times. The authors call for further investigation of the relationship, which they noted, between the rate of chromosome fractures and the mitotic activity. There are 5 tables and 21 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Sovietbloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: J. Frölen, K. G. Lüning, C. Könnbäck, The genetic Background to the Reactions of various Mouse Strains. I. Lethality following acute x-ray irradiation. FOA, I, Report N 1499-8509, April 1960; D. Grahn, Genetics, 43, 835, 1958; H. J. Kohn a. R. F. Kallman, Radiation Res., 6, 329, 1957; J. Stadler a. J. W. Gowen, Biol. Bull.,

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ASSOCIATION:

Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Institute of Cytology, Siberian Department of

SUBMITTED:

March 28, 1961

Card 3/3

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S/020/61/138/005/024/025 B103/B220

AUTHORS:

Dubinin, N. P., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Kerkis, Yu. Ya., and Lebedeva, L. I.

TITLE:

Experimental analysis of the influence of radiation on cell nuclei in a culture of human embryonic tissue

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 138, no. 5, 1961, 1212-1215

TEXT: The authors first compared natural mutagenesis with that due to radiation in cultures of human embryonic tissue and then the data obtained with the process of mutation in the living organism. the study was to establish the tolerance of small doses of ionizing radiation produced by nuclear tests and peaceful use of atomic energy for the present and future generations. Although differences exist between the modifications in nuclei of tissue cultures and those of a living organism, it is possible to obtain data on the effect of small doses of radiation by the above-mentioned method; moreover, those doses may be determined, which double the natural frequency of mutations. Since the colchicine method (M. A. Bender, Ref. 2; Science, 126, 974 (1957);

Experimental analysis of the influence...

S/020/61/138/005/024/025 B103/B220

T. T. Puck, Ref. 3: Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., 44, No. 8, 772 (1958); T. C. Hsu, C. M. Pomerat, Ref. 4: J. Hereditas, 44, 23 (1953)) is too cumbrous the authors recorded the occurrence of bridges and fragments in anaphases and telophases of the mitosis. Test no. 1. The authors used tissues of 1.5-2-month-old embryos which had been obtained clinically by operation and after removal of the cartilaginous tissue reduced to pieces of 2 mm. They were kept at +4°C in the synthetic culture medium no. 199 [Abstracter's note: culture medium not stated] for 24 hr. The complete decomposition of the tissue into individual cells (fibroblasts) was achieved by treating them with trypsin (0.25 % solution) in a magnetic mixer. Every 20-30 min the cell suspension was put into a centrifugal separator and centrifuged for 8 min at 1500 rpm. The separated cells were resuspended in culture medium no. 199 by adding 10 % human blood-serum, so that the final concentration of the cells amounted to 300,000 per ml of medium. 2 sterile penicillin flasks with glass covers containing 2 ml each were put into a thermostat at 37°C. 48 hr after inoculation the culture was irradiated with a single dose of 10, 25 and 50 r, respectively, by means of an YPMH-70-1 (URPN-70-1) X-ray apparatus. Then, the medium was exchanged, and after 36 hr (84 hr after the beginning of growth) it was fixed,

Card 2/4

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Experimental analysis of the influence...

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dyed, and enclosed in Canada balsam. Each test included a control series. Quantitative recording of chromosome mutations is difficult. The best material for this purpose are cells undergoing their first mitosis after irradiation. It is, however, not easy to find them in a mass culture. The beginning of mitosis is delayed by irradiation more or less, depending on the extent of cell lesion. The best time for observation is 42-49 hr after irradiation. With small radiation doses, chromosome fractures occur according to the so-called single hitting mechanism, since two chromosome fractures in one nucleus will rarely occur under these conditions. Beginning modifications of chromosomes were observed in the interphase and prophase. Fragments of chromatine, isochromatine bridges and fragments are formed. If fragments are lost, the cells possibly contain only bridges. For calculating the dependence of chromosome modifications on the dose, the influence of natural mutations has to be eliminated. Their frequency is 1.5 %. The authors calculated the frequency of induced mutations: 1.2 % for 10 r, 5.7 % for 25 r, and 11.8 % for 50 r. It does not differ much per r for all doses. From the results it is concluded that human nuclei are far more sensitive to radiation as has been presumed up to the present. A dose of 10 r thus effected a duplication of natural

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Card 3/8

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Experimental analysis of the influence...

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Test no. 2. The test was repeated in a better medium: lactalbumin hydrolyzate in Khenks' solution and admixtures of blood-serum (20 %) and egg albumin (5 %). Results similar to those of test no. 1 were obtained in test no. 2 for doses of 5, 7, and 10 r. The authors presume that the total number of mutations of the gene structures effected by irradiation is much greater than that recorded by themselves. The interpretation by N. P. Dubinin (Ref. 6: Izv. AN SSSR, ser. biol., No. 6 (1957); Ref. 7: DAN, 122, No. 4 (1958); Ref. 8: Sborn. Sovetskiye uchenyye ob atomnoy opasnosti) with regard to the effect of a dose of 10 r was, however, confirmed within the range of the test. This dose might, however, be far less (3.5 r according to Ref. 2). Finally, it is stated that smaller doses of ionizing radiation (beginning from fractions of r) might endanger future generations. Moreover, they are able to cause malignant tumors. Therefore, the uncontrollable and ever-increasing effect of radioactive contamination due to nuclear tests cannot be tolerated. There are 3 tables and 8 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. Two references to English-language publications are given in the body of the abstract, the third one reads: T. T. Puck, P. I. Marcus (Ref. 5: J. Exp. Med., 103, No. 5, 653 (1956)).

Card 4/5

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S/747/62/000/000/001/025 D268/D307

27.1220

AUTHORS: Dubinin, I. P., Arsen'yeva, M. A. and Kerkis, Yu. Ya.

TITLE: The genetic consequences of the effect of small radia-

tion doses on man

SOURCE: Radiatsionnaya genetika; sbornik rabot.Otd. biol. nauk

AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 5-23

TEXT: A review of the achievements of Western and Soviet research as follows: 1) Introduction; 2) The natural mutation process in man; 3) Mutations caused by the action of ionizing radiation; and 4) The danger from increase in background radiation on the earth. Extant experimental data are adequate for a quatitative assessment of the genetic danger to man from radiation, for studying the nature of the effect of small doses, dose size, the reduplicating rate of the natural mutation process, and also for a better substatiated comparison of the effects of radiation on heredity in man and other mammals. The true average natural mutation rate for individual genes in man, however, cannot be determined accurately

Card 1/2

S/747/62/000/000/001/025 D268/D307

The genetic consequences ...

as yet. Analysis of the mutagenic effect of doses in the 05 - 20 r range confirmed experimentally the absence of a threshold dose for mutability. A series of works demonstrates differences in radiogenetic sensitivity in different mammalian species. Experimental results are presented on structural mutations in chromosomes and among other topics the size of the reduplicating dose for fast neutrons is discussed. All radiation is harmful to man and since no threshold dose exists, any increase in radiation is dangerous. There are 75 references.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Biological Physics AS USSR, Moscow) and Institut tsitologii i genetiki SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch, AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

Card 2/2

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Dubinin, N. P., Kerkis, Yu. Ya. and Lebedeva, L. I. AUTHORS:

The effect of small doses of radiation on chromosome reorganization in the irradiation of cells in human embry-TITLE:

onic tissue cultures

Radiatsionnaya genetika; sbornik rabot. Otd. biol. nauk SOURCE:

AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 39-49

TEXT: Chromosome reorganization was assessed by the rate of the appearance of bridges and fragments during mitosis in the anaphase and telophase in fibroplasts, in tissue cultures of $1 \frac{1}{2} - 2$ month-old human embryos irradiated with x rays (at 10, 25 and 50 r) 48 hours after initial culturing on medium no 199, as against that in similar cells by natural mutation. The rate of induced chromosome reorganization was 1.2, 5.7, and 11.8% for 10, 25, and 50 r respectively as against 1.5% in the control, showing that nuclei in human cells have much higher radiosensitivity than was believed. Average change was 0.15% at 1 r. Natural chromosome mutation, there-

Card 1/2

S/747/62/000/000/003/025 D268/D307

The effect of ...

fore, was doubled at 8 r. A second experiment with a different medium and irradiation at 5, 7 and 10 r showed chromosome reorganization doubling at 10 r, as against 1.2% for the control. Natural reorganization in the nuclei of nonirradiated fibroplasts was identical for the 2 media and the effects of small doses of x rays were similar. X rays at 3 - 10 r doubled the rate of natural structural mutations in chromosomes. The average number was 0.14% for 5, 7, 10, 25 and 50 r. There are 4 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics AS USSR) and Institut tsitologii i genetiki SO AN SSSR (Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch, AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

Card 2/2

42686

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27.1220

Kerkis, Yu. Ya., Ronichevskaya, G. M., Rukavishnikov, Yu.

AUTHORS:

No., Naumenko, Yu. N. Genetic radiosensitivity of sexual and somatic cells in

different mammalian species TITLE:

Radiatsionnaya genetika; sbornik rabot. Otd. biol. nauk

AN SSSR. MOSCOW, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 91-96 SOURCE:

TEXT: Results are presented of studies of disturbances in the nuclear apparatus, germinal epithelium at the spermatocyte stage of the 1st order, and in cerebral hemopoetic cells in guinea pigs, rats, mice and rabbits, taking the rate of chromosome reorganization as shown morphologically by the development of bridges and fragments in the ana- and telophases during mitosis and meiosis as

criteria of the injurious effect of small doses of irradiation. Young sexually mature male animals were irradiated with x rays at an initial dose of 4 r, the testes were removed at 1, 3 and 6 days after irradiation, and the brain was extracted after 24 hours. At

Card 1/2

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Genetic radiosensitivity of ...

5/747/62/000/000/007/025 D208/D307

4 r in spermatocytes and cerebral hemopoetic cells in guinea pig there were 10 and 2-fold increases in the chromosome reorganization rate respectively, and in rat 2.5 and 2-fold respectively. The respective increases in mice occurred at 18 and 25 r. In rabbit there was possibly some increase for spermatocytes at 25 and 100 r, with an over 2-rold increase at 150, and a 3-rold increase at 200 r, for cerebral hemopoetic cells. These marked di ferences established in the raliosensitivity of the chromosome apparatus in different mammalian species are significant in relation to the possible effect of the genotype and the physiological condition of the body or individual organs on radiosensitivity in general and especially in relation to small doses. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii i genetiki SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch, AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

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\$/747/62/000/000/009/025 D268/D307

27.1220

SESS RESS

AUTHORS: Kerkis, Yu. Ya., Ronichevskaya, G. M. and Naumenko, Yu. N.

TITLE: The effect of the body genotype on the sensitivity of the nuclear apparatus to small doses of ionizing radiation

COURCE: Radiatsionnaya genetika; sbornik rabot. Otd. biol. nauk AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 110-114

TEXT: Radiosensitivity of the chromosome apparatus was studied in cerebrals hemopoetic cells in 7 young male albino and 5 colored guinea pigs irradiated with x rays at 0.5 r. The x ray source was directed vertically to the back, 2 albinos and 2 colored animals being treated together. The rate of chromosome reorganization at 0.5 r showed a 2.7-fold increase in albinos and a 1.3 increase in the colored animals. Calculated for 1 r the figures were 16 and 2 respectively, showing the sensitivity of the chromosome apparatus of cerebral cells in albinos in this experiment to be 8 times higher than that in colored animals. From these results, combined with a survey of literary data, it is concluded that the difference in card 1/2

X

The effect of the ...

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different species and lines depends mainly on fine molecular structures and their biochemical characteristics, and not on the general mass of chromosomes (DMA) alone. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute tsitologii i genetiki SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch, AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

KERKIS, Yu.Yu.

Remarks of the possible causes of carcinogenesis. The Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.103125-138 (62 MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut teitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

5/020/62/144/005/016/017 B144/B138.

27.1220

Kerkis, Yu. Ya., Lebedeva, L. I., and Osetrova, T. D.

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

General radio-sensitivity of organisms and sensitivity of the cellular chromosome apparatus in vitro

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, nq. 5, 1962, 1165-1167 PERIODICAL:

The frequency of structural chromosomal alterations is studied in tissue cultures of embryonic fibroblasts from man, rabbit, and hamster irradiated with 10-200 r to elucidate the connections between general and chromosome radio-sensitivity and to detect the reaction levels (cell, tissue, or organism). Young fibroblast cultures from 2-3 - month old human embryos were irradiated 36 hrs, those from 17-19 - day old rabbits 12 hrs, and those from 9-11 - day old hamsters 72 hrs after their establishment. The experimental methods have been described previously (N. P. Dubinin, Yu. Ya. Kerkis, L. I. Lebedeva, DAN, 138, no. 5, 1213 (1961)). The cultures were irradiated with X-ray dose intensities of 150 r/min and then fixed after ~36 hrs. The percentage of chromosomal alterations per 1 r averaged from all doses was 0.141 in human, 0.053 in rabbit, and 0.036 in hamster

Card 1/6

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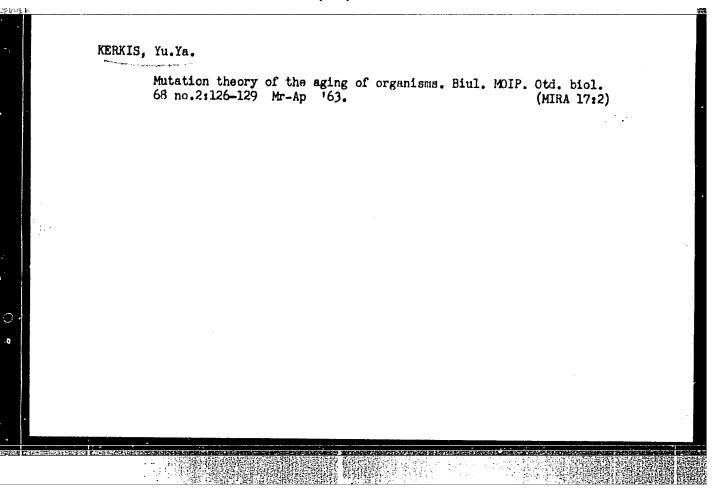
\$/020/62/144/005/016/017 B144/B138

General radio-sensitivity of ..,

fibroblasts. This agrees well with the corresponding $DL_{50/30}$ (400, 500, 900 r). Thus, the use of tissue cultures to study the radio-sensitivity of the genetic system in man is sufficiently justified. Primarily, the molecular and supramolecular levels are affected and apparently depend mainly on the microenergetic situations in the molecular substrate of the corresponding chromosome loci and the adjacent nucleoplasm. The different metabolic processes in the surrounding medium have only a secondary effect on the cellular and higher levels. This apparently explains the consistency of radiation damage produced in vivo and in vitro. The assumption that the dose doubling spontaneous mutation in man is less than 10 r is confirmed. Since, on irradiation with 5-50 r, the mutation rate was 0.17-0.18% per 1 r and 1.2% mutations were counted in control cultures, ~7 r suffice to double the percentage of mutations. There are 1 figure and 2 tables. The most important English-language reference is: M. A. Bender, In Low Level Effects of Ionizing Radiation ed. by A. A. Bazzati-Traverso, Intern. J. Radiation Biol., Suppl., London, 1960, p. 103.

Inst. Cytology + Genetics, Siberian Oept. AS USSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7



KERKIS, Yu.Ya.; LOGVINOVA, V.V.

Effect of adrenal gland hormones on the radiosensitivity of the chromosomal apparatus in the epithelial cells of the cornea of mice. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.4:992-994 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A. Orlovym.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

LEBEDEVA, L.I.; OSETROVA, T.D.; KERKIS, Yu.Ya.

Comparative radiosensitivity of the hereditary structures of cells in mammals in vitro. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1225-1226 0 '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A.Orlovym.

*

ACCESSION NR: AP4027970

s/0205/611/0011/002/0221/0225

AUTHOR: Kerkis, Yu. Ya.; Naumenko, Yu. N.

TITLE: Radioprotective action of beta-aminoethylisothiuron Br. HBr

(AET) on hereditary structures of various mammal tissues

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 221-225

TOPIC TAGS: tissue hereditary structure, radioprotective action, beta-aminoethylisothiuron (AET), X-irradiation, bone marrow cell, corneal epithelial cell, spermatocyte, chromosome rearrangement, AET effectiveness

ABSTRACT: AET radioprotective action was investigated in bone marrow abstract: All radioprotective action was investigated in bone marrow cells, corneal epithelial cells, and spermatocytes of mice in four experimental series. AET (3, 5, and 10 mg/2 ml distilled water) was introduced intraperitoneally into groups of brown male mice 10 to 15 min before X-irradiation (URD-110 unit, 80 kv, 4 ma, filter 0.5 Al, focal length 80 cm, 4 r/min) with single 25, 50, 100 or 200 r doses. Animals were killed 24 hrs after irradiation and material from eyes, femur and tibia marrow, and testis was taken for cytological investi-

Card 1/2

KERKIS, Yu, Ya.; SVERDLOV, A.G.; YASNOVA, L.N.; URZHENKO, A.V.

Possibility of a distance mutagenic action of ionizing radiation in mammals. Radiobiologia 4 no.6:847-853 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk, i Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7

KERKIS, Yu.Ya.

Some phenomena in the biology of the fertilization of tomatoes and their significance for genetic studies on this subject. Biul. MDIP. Otd. biol. 70 no.2:126-131 Mr-Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

KERKIS, La. Ya.; YASNOVA, L.N.; URZHENKO, A.V.

Mutagenic effect of extracts from the various organs of irradiated mice. Genetika no. 6:110-114 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

l. Institut tmitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7

KERKIS, YU. YU.,

"On Intracellular (Chromosomal) and Organizmal Mechanisms of Control in Mammalian Radiosensititity."

report submitted for the 11th Intl. Congress of genetics, The Hague, Netherlands, 2-10 Sep 63.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7

L 20593-66 RO ACC NR: AP6012036

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/65/000/002/0064/0066

AUTHOR: Kerkova, Zdenka (Doctor of medicine)

ORG: none

TITLE: Some antidepressive drugs and their use in military medicine-thymoleptics:

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 2, 1965, 64-66

TOPIC TAGS: military medicine, nervous system drug, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: The use of imipramine in military medicine in peace and war is discussed. It is concentrated in the body in the brain and in the kidneys, and exerts an anticholinergic and atropine effect. It is used practically in all kinds of depressions, mainly endogeneous ones. When administered to cardiacs and patients suffering from thyrotoxicosis, special precautions should be taken. It should not be administered in cases of excitement when depression is not present. The recommended doses are described. Side effects of thirst, sweating, constipation and vertigo are mentioned. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 13K

UDC: 356.33:616.89-008.444.1-085.789-035.

CZIKAJIO, G.; KMRKOVITS, G.

Dicaptol treated and cured mercury poisoning; uneventful pregnancy in two cases after poisoning. Ory. hetil. 94 no.12:332-334 22 Mar 1953.

(CIML 24:4)

1. Doctors. 2. Internal Department (Head Physician -- Dr. Gyorgy Szasz), Fejer County Council Hospital (Director -- Dr. Elek Benedek).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

SZASZ, Gyorgy, dr.; SULYOK, Denes, dr.; KERKOVITS, Gyula, dr.

endothelial function. Orv hetil 95 no.21:568-570 My '54.

(EFAL 3:8)

1. A Fejermegyei Tanacs Korhaza (igazgato: Benedek Elek dr.)
Laboratoriumanak (foorvos: Sulyok Denes dr.) es Belgyogyassati
Osztalyanak (foorvos: Smass Gyorgy dr.) koslemenye
(CENTRAL MERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology
**regulation of RE funct.)

*regulation of RE funct.)
(RETICULOENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM, physiology
*central nerv. regulation)

CHYCZY, Kalman, dr.,; KERKOVITS, Oyula, dr.

A simple method of ballistocardiography. Orv. hetil. 96 no.8: 217-218 20 Feb 55.

 A fovarosi Bajcsy Zsilinszky korhaz (igazgato: Andics Gabriella dr.) Kardiologiai Osztalyanak (vezeto-foorvos: Zarday Imre dr. az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye. (BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY, technic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

KERKOVITS, Gyula, Dr.; DETRENAZY, Karoly, Dr.

Normal delivery in pulmonary stenosis and partial auriculoventricular block. Orv. hetil. 100 no.6:215-218 8 Feb 59.

1. A Fovarosi Bajosy-Zsilinszky Korhaz (igazgato: Mester Endre dr.)
Kardiologiai Osztalyanak (foorvos. Zarday Imre dr.) es SzuleszetiNogyogyaszati Osztalyanak (foorvos: Zsigmond Zoltan dr.) kozlemenye.
(PRECNANCY, in various dis.

pulm. stenosis with partial auriculoventric. block, normal delivery (Hun))

(PUIMONARY STENOSIS, in pregn.
normal delivery in pulm. stenosis with partial auriculoventric.
block (Hun))

(HEART BLOCK, in pregn. same)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDB86-90513R000721530006-7"

KERKOVITS, Gyula, Dr; Bajcsy Zsilinszky Hospitar Bajcsy Zsilins

"Double 'Bruit de Canon'."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 17, 28 Apr 63, pages 799-501.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] In a 42 year old male patient with complete atrium-ventriculum dissociation and right-sided Tawarastem block, double "cannon sound" developed. The sound developed when the PQ distance was between 0.10"-0.07". With a PQ distance between 0.10"-0.12", left ventricular, under 0.07" PQ value, right ventricular "cannon sound" was heard. During hypokalemization the complete heart block was cleared temporarily and the sound effects disappeared. 11 Western, 3 Eastern European references.

1/1

HUNGARY

KERKOVITS, Gyula, Dr., HALVAX, Eva, Dr., ECSY, Katalin, Dr.; Capital City Bajcsi-Zsilinszky Hospital (Fovarosi Bajcsi-Zsilinszky Korhaz), Budapest.

"Data on the Genesis of the Wolf-Parkinson-White (WPW) Syndrome."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 31, 4 Aug 1963, pages 1449-1452.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] In five cases of W.P.W. syndrome, the symptoms disappeared temporarily after the i.v. administration of 0.2-0.5 g procaine amide. This finding indicates that the heterotropic stimulating center of the ventricle may play a role in the development of the syndrome. In the cases discussed it is probable that the W.P.W. syndrome is not caused by some organic defect. In addition to the theoretical interest, the procaine amide test has a diagnostic value as well. 27 Western, 10 Hungarian references.

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"
KERKOVITS, Gyula, dr.; MAZSAR, Miklos, dr.

Auricular paroxysmal tachycardia and atrio-ventricular block as complications of digitalis. Orv. hetil. 105 no.45:2115-2121 8-1164.

1. Foverosi Bajcsy Zsilinszky Korhaz, Kardiologiai Osztaly (foorvos: Zarday Imre dr.).

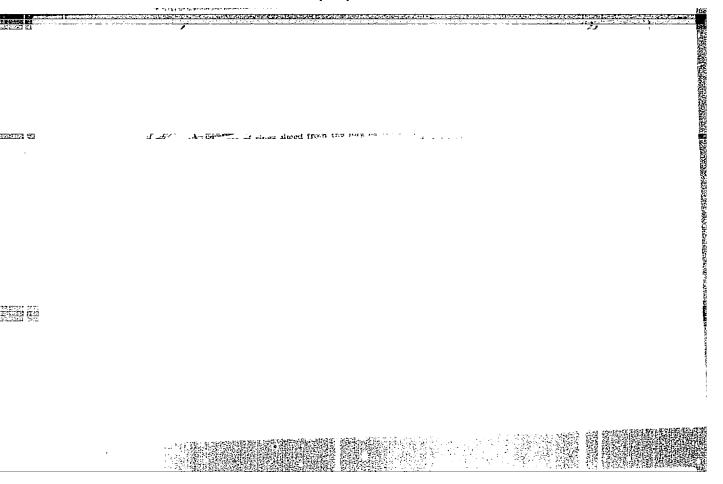
KERKOVITS, Gyula, dr.; MAZSAR, Miklos, dr.

Therapeutic attempts for the prevention of Morgagni-Adams-3tokes syndrome. Orv. hetil. 106 no.32:1493-1495 8 Ag'65.

1. Fovarosi Bajcsy Zsilinszky Korhaz, Szivbeteg Osztaly (vezeto foorvos: Zarday, Imre, dr.).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7

Z/056/62/019/008/002/007 1037/1237

AUTHORS:

Vystyd, M., Ježek, J., and Keřkovský, O.

TITLE:

Regarding brittleness of glow-proof Chrome-Vanadium steel

PERIODICAL:

Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury. Hutnictví a strojírenství v. 19, no 8, 466,

refabstract HS62-5922 (1960 Praha SVÚMT, STK 12909)

TEXT: Study of basic properties of glow-proof steel for screws CSN 15233. Limit of rigidity at flow. Relaxation properties. Enhancing brittleness by annealing for a period of 10000 hours. The influence of strain on brittleness. There are 2 photos, 18 microphotos, 1 drawing, 21 diagrams, 5 tables, and 2 references. From the collection (p. 25-39). Material collection (Materialovy sbornik) 1960, Part II. Glow-proof, glow-resistant and corrosion-resistant steels and alloys.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

Material required for steam and combustion turbines from the visupoint of new designs. Zvar sbor 10 no.4:343-352 '761. 1. Prvni brnenska strojirna, Zavody Klementa Gottwalda, Brno.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

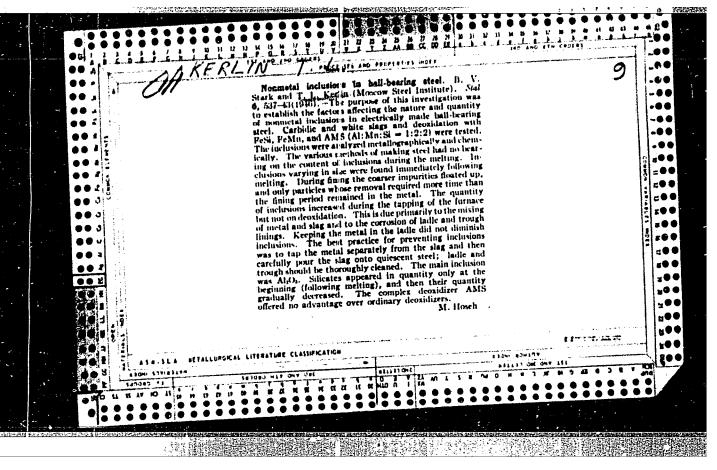
KERCWITZ, A. 1948
(Szfov. Szent. Istvan Kozkorhaz. Idegosztalyarol)

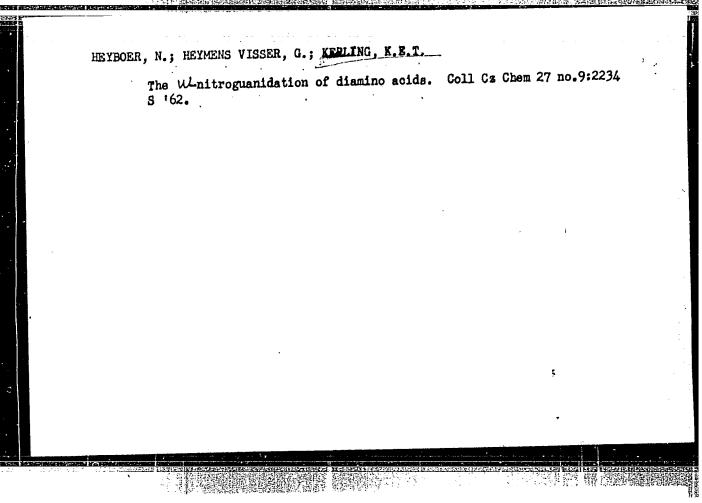
"Experiments with Glycerinether Preparations."

Orvosi Hetilap, 1948, 89/24(380-382) Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 11, No. 4, p. 542

SKARPA, Ivo, inz.; KERLETA, Mirko A method of determining adhesiveness of lubricating fats. Nafta Jug 14 no.5/7:165-168 My-J1'63. 1. Istrazivacki laboratorij tvomice "Iskra", Zagreb.

> CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000





KERMABON R . TUVENIN, Zh. [Thouvenin, J.]; BAUMAN, K.I., [translator];
ARTEMOV, L.A., redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Reconditioning of rotors of hydroturbines in French hydroelectric power stations. Translated from the German] Vosstanovlenie rabochikh koles gidroturbin na gidrostantsiiakh Frantsii. Perevod s nemetskogo. Moskva, Gos.energ.isd-vo. 1957. 23 p. (MIRA 10:11) (Hydraulic turbines--Maintenance and repair)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

BOX BURGERSON OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

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KERMAN. A. P.

Physical Lab., Zagodskogo State Teacher's College, Moscow, (-1946-).

"The Dielectric Constants and Absorption Coefficients of Fatty Acids and Triglycerides."

Zhur. Fiz. Khim, No. 6, 1946.

Account of experiments conducted according to the Drude-Coolige method with wave length of 3.44 meters and temperatures of 2 to 3 degrees. Results in graph and tabular form are given for stearic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid and tristearin.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7

KERMAN, A. P.

USbit/Chemistry - Palmitic Acid Chemistry - Hexadecanoic acid Jun 1947

"The Dielectric Coefficients and Coefficients of Alsorption of Palaitic Acid," M. S. Aref'yev, B. A. Agranat, A. P. Kerman, 4 pp

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXI, No 6

Measurement of coefficients using the Drude-Coclige method--results of measurements of dipole moment in a solution of the acid in dioxane.

PA 14T113

KERMAN, E.Ya., inzh.; GOCHEV, V.S., inzh.; MOLCHADSKIY, M.T., inzh.

Periodic dispensing of magnesite into a clarifier. Elek.
sta. 34 no.7:82-83 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

RERMAN, E. Ya., inzh; MOLCHADSKIY, M. T., inzh.; GOCHEV, V. S., inzh.

Improved operation of sodium cation exchange filters. Energetik
12 no.4:11-12 Ap '64.

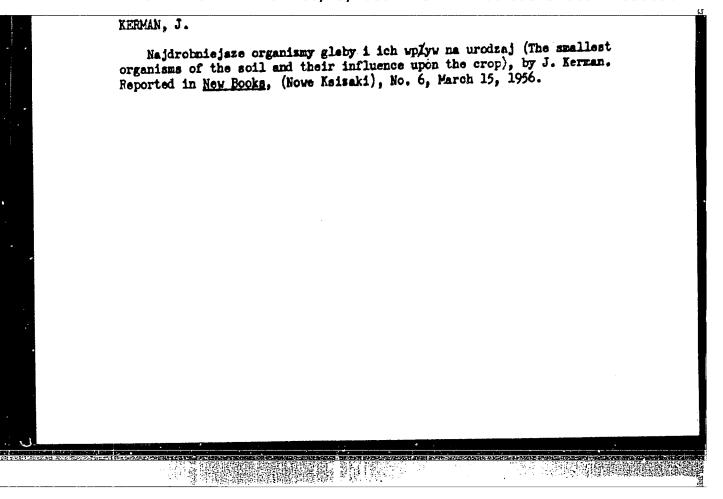
(MIRA 17:7)

MARGULOVA, T.Kh., doktor tekhn.nauk; GRADSKAYA, L.V., inzh.; KERMAN, E.Ya., inzh.

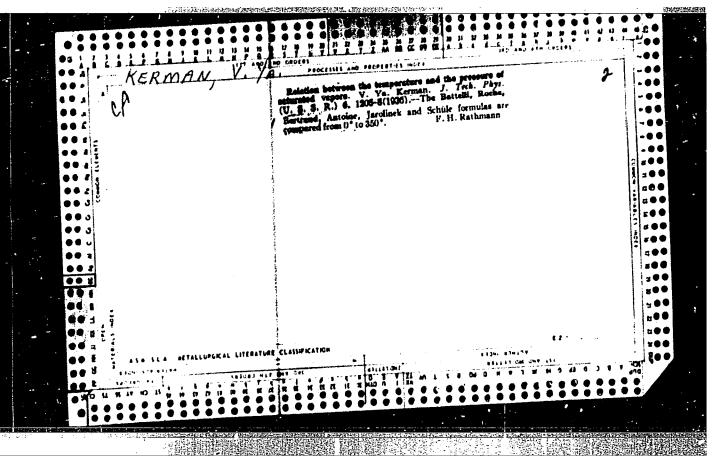
Intake of cooling water in condensers. Elek.sta. 32 no.4:36-40
Ap '61. (Condensers (Steam)—Cooling)

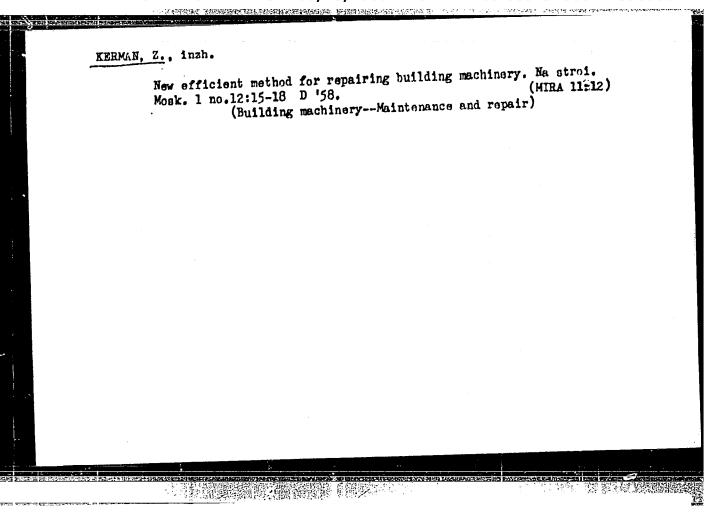
KERMAN, E.Ya.; MOLCHADSKIY, T.M., inzh.; SHUMLYANSKAYA, N.T., tekhnik Determining the hardness of condensates. Energetik 10 no.7:11 J1 162. 1. Zamestitel nachal nika khimicheskogo tsekha Odesskoy teploelektrotsentrali (for Kerman).
(Feed water—Testing)

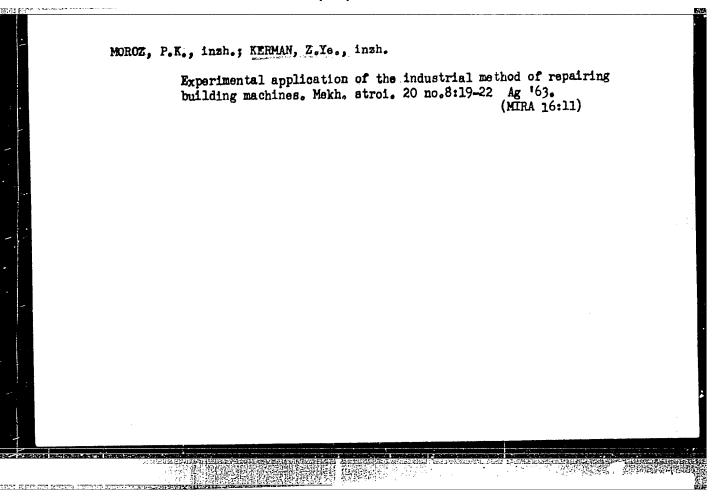
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"



Experience in the design and planning of open and semi-open type boiler houses in the canning industry. Kons. i ov.prom. 18 no.3:5-11 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3) 1. Gosudarstvennyy institut proyektirovaniya promyshlennosti, Odessa. (Industrial buildings) (Boilers)







KERMAN. Zyama Yefimovich; ANAN'YEV, Garri Dmitriyevich; L'VOV, P.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DUBASOV, A.A., inzh., red.; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[New methods for repairing machinery] Novyi metod remonta mashin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 133 p.

(Road machinery—Maintenance and repair)

(Building machinery—Maintenance and repair)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

- : V95%

Catherented Finals. Commercial. Clafferous.

Sugar-Bearing.

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Davis : Kang

Karmanovskiy, B.K.
Sol.Res.Inst.of Agric.of the North Eastern *
Society Times and Rates for Fiber Flax in the

Northern Rayons of Mirovskaya Chlist.

Onlan Figure

Byul. nauchno-takhe, inform, N.-J. in-te s. kh. 307-7021. r.-nov necherozem. polosy, 1957, as the result of experiments conducted in 1955-1955 at laliskiy Rayon in Kirovskaya Oblast the conclusion is drawn that it is advantage to sow flor early (during the

oblast the conclusion is drawn that It is advantage to sow flam early (during the first soil preparation). Trying out 3 sowing rates (100, 120 and 140 kg/ha) the best fiber yield was produced with the 140 kg/ha norm, the poorest with 100 kg/ha. An inverse

istic was gotten with the seed crop.

" Rayon's of the Non-Chernozem Zone.

C. RD :

1/1 ** No.2-3, 21-26

1.30

APRROVED-HORIBELEASERKO 6/413/2000: KERNAPROPES-00513KU00721530006-7"

Hemorrhagic diathesis with a circulating antiprothrombin type of coagulant. Cas. lék. česk. 95 no.11:296-300 1956.

1. Z Hematol. Oddeleni II. detské kliniky v Praze (predn.: prof. Dr. J.Houstek) a hematol. oddeleni I. interni Kliniky v Praze (predn.: prof. Dr. M.Netousek).

HEMORRHAGIC DIATHESE, blood in

antiprothrombin coagulant)

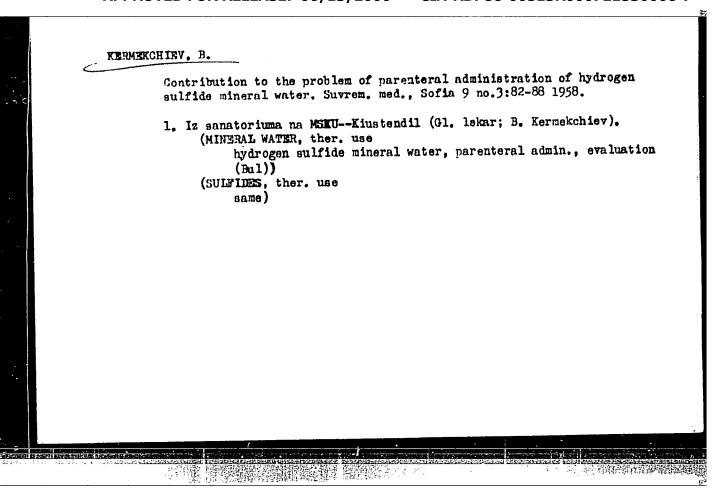
(BLOOD, in various dis.

三年 医乳腺素素 医乳腺素素

hemorrhagic diathesis, presence of antiprothrombin

coagulant)

(PROTHROMBIN antiprothrombin coagulant in hemorrhagic diathesis)



KERMEKCHIEV, B.

Certain deviations in plethysmographic investigations; a new model of isoplethysmography. Suvrem. med., Sofia 9 no.5:112-117 1958.

1. Is Sanatorivma na MSEU - Kiustendil (G. lekar: B. Kermekchiev).

(PLETHTSMOGRAPHY, appar. & instruments.

iso-plethysmograph (Bul))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

KEREN, W.

"Manufacturing Veterinary Equipment", P. 46, (MEDYCYMA WETERYHARYJMA,
Vol. 10, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Warszaws, Poland).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accompions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5,
May 1955, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

KERMENDI, A. [Körmendy, A.], insh. Saddle-type tractors and semitrailers made by the "Csepel" Plant in Hungary. Avt. transp. 38 no.11:57-58 H '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Hungary-Motor vehicles industry)

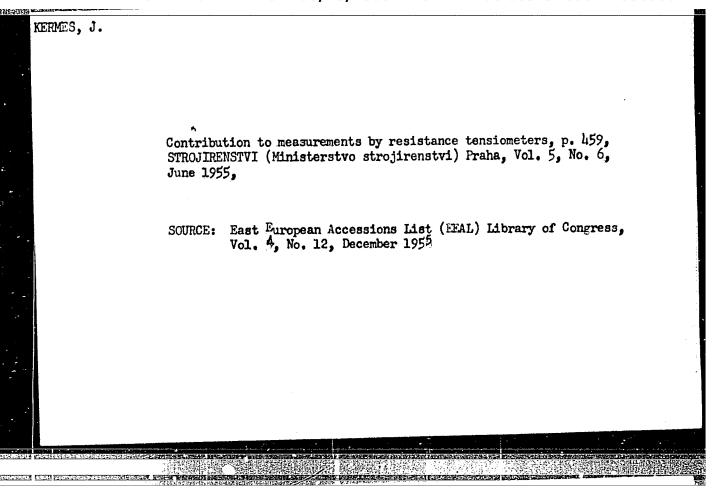
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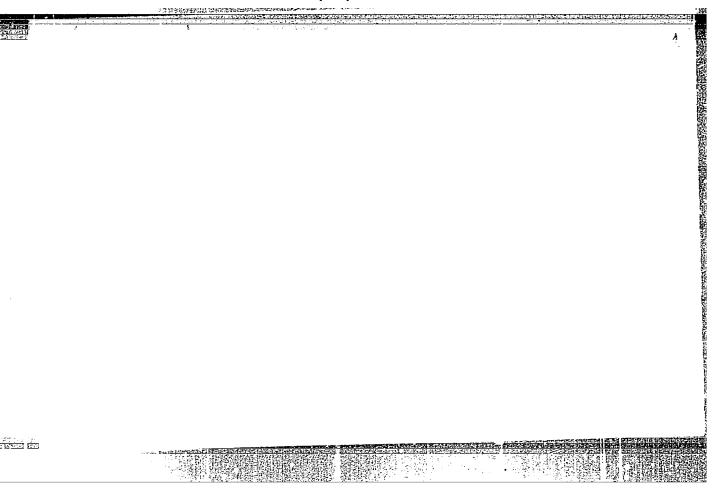
Budapest Fair of Local Industry, p. 20, TOBBTERMELES, (Uzemi Tervgazdasagi es Szervezesi Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (MEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

L 46046-66 EWP(j) SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/044/003/0327/0340 ACC NR: AT6034090 AUTHOR: Kormendy, Karoly-Kermendi, K. (Doctor); Sohar, Pal-Shokhar, P. (Doctor) 32 ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, Ectvos Lorand University (Ectvos Lorand 81) Tudomanyegyetem, Szerves Kemiai Intezet); Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Budapest (Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet) TITLE: Heterocyclic spiro compounds IV. Preparation of 2-N-alkyl-, and arylspiroxazone derivatives SOURCE: Acta chimica academiae scientiarum Hungaricae, v. 44, no. 3, 1965, 327-340 TOPIC TAGS: alkylation, heterocyclic base compound ABSTRACT: [English article, authors' English summary modified] When treated 3 with primary and secondary alkyl-halogenides in the presence of an equivalent amount of sodium ethoxide, a 2-N-alkyl derivative is formed from spiroxazone a compound of acidic character, with a loss of solubility in alkaline media. Alkylation does not take place with tertiary butyl bromide . or ethylene bromide because of a predominance of a side reaction which consumes sodium ethylate. On treatment with tetramethylene bromide, sodium spiroxazonate yields 2-N-bromo-butyl-, and a, f-tetramethylene-bis-spiroxazone. On nitrosation, the NH group of the oxazolidine ring undergoes reaction to form 3'-nitrosamine. 2-N-Alkyl-(aryl)-spiroxazone is converted into the 4-0-mono-acylated when acylated in pyridine, and yields the 3'-N,4-0diacetate when boiled with acetic anhydride. The products obtained by the alkylation of spiroxazone and by synthesis from the mono-substituted hydrazine were found to be identical. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [JPRS: 33,540] SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 160ct64 / ORIG REF: 007 Card 1/1 LC

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KERMES, J.

Effect of stress on the temper brittleness of heat-resistant steels. p. 296. (Strojirenstvi, Vol. 7, No. 4, Apr 1957, Praha, Czechoslovskia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions(EFAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530006-7"

KERMES, J.

Tests made with relaxation rings.

P. 1108. (HUTNICKE LISTY.) (Brno, Czechoslavakia) Vol. 12, No. 12, Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

z/032/61/011/006/003/004 E073/E335

Kermes, J., Engineer AUTHOR:

Equipment for Testing Materials at High Loading TITLE:

Speeds

Strojfrenstvf, 1961, Vol. 11, No. 6, PERIODICAL: pp. 449 - 453

Whilst in other countries, test equipment is available for deformation speeds of the order of 100 m/sec the author, TEXT: of this paper is not aware of any results obtained in Czechoslovakia at loading speeds exceeding 15 m/sec. Therefore, VZU LZ, Pilsen, has developed test equipment permitting testing material at speeds of at least 100 m/sec. High deformation speeds are obtained by using a rotating disc which carries an attachment containing the cam for fracturing the specimen (Fig. 2). In addition to achieving a high loading speed, the advantage of this concept is that there is an adequate accumulation of energy and a great force can be applied directly onto the test specimen without it being necessary to accelerate large masses; also, a continuous Card 1/6